

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES,

BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY

JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE moderate Length, are inserted for 3/4 the first Week PRINTING WORK, of every

at 12/6 a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of 2 and 1/2 each Time after; long ones in Proportion. Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

Mr. PINKNEY,

SOME time ago laid before the public the proceedings in a suit commenced against me by Mr. James Hunter, and the conduct of Colonel Adam Stevens, the Sheriff of Berkeley, when he officiously took upon himself the management of that business; I must say that he officiously took it upon himself, because that at the time of accepting the office of Sheriff, for a stipulated sum, he farmed it, with all the emoluments, to another person, and from his first entering upon the office, till that day, never attempted to interfere, or execute any process, unless his deputy was a party to it.

As that account has not been contradicted by Colonel Stevens, or any person for him, it is consequently admitted by him to be a true and impartial relation. I would now ask this plain question: Whether any man, after so daring a violation of laws, till that day acknowledged and held sacred, ought, in a country which calls itself free, to be permitted to hold or enjoy any post or office, civil or military?

I come now to lay another part of Colonel Stevens's behaviour upon that occasion open to public view: Not contented with tearing my property from me in a forcible manner, and selling it for less than half its value, he made application to the general court for an injunction, as he specifically set forth in his bill, to stop whatever monies were in his or his deputy's hands, belonging to me, for the satisfaction of Mr. Hunter's demand against me; and upon the strength of two allegations, void of truth, obtained an injunction, not only to my proceedings upon two judgments, which I had obtained against him in the county court of Berkeley, one of them upon my own account, the other as an executor for a sum of money which had been upwards of twenty years due to the estate, but also to stop all monies belonging to me which had or might come to his or his deputy's hands, as Sheriff of Berkeley. Had monies indeed! when I had suits depending against the inhabitants of that county amounting to considerably more than the whole balance at that time due to Mr. Hunter. The first charge in his bill, which I alleged to be false, is, that I had sent my property out of the colony, papers having been found upon some negroes re-taken, with directions to send to England; a charge which I do most solemnly deny, and I will upon oath to produce those papers found upon my people, as he suggests. If he fails to comply with this demand the world will be convinced that the charge is an utter falsehood, forged by himself, to oppress and blacken my character. And what shall the world think of that man who can propagate a calumny under the awful ceremony with which this is attended? The other charge, which I alleged to be equally false and groundless with the preceding, is, that part of his bill, where he sets forth the judgments which I had recovered, and the executions issued against himself and others, and concludes that he is willing and desirous to pay the several sums above mentioned, as well those due from himself to me as those levied by execution on Mr. Hunter, in part of his execution, which I had refused. As he has his having the slightest grounds for this charge, that I refused the money, late whole hands I had put my executions against him, to procure me a receipt from him for the amount of them, as to much paid in discharge of Mr. Hunter's claim, which, after some time, the creditor acquainted me he had demanded of him; but that he had pertinaciously refused to give it. What must be his effrontery, after this, to come before the general court, and charge that upon me as an act of injustice which he himself had refused to allow? The truth of the matter seems to be, that he was unwilling to part with the money he owed me so suddenly (though a part of it had been due upwards of twenty years) and deemed that the most probable means of retaining it some years longer in his hands, and so it is like to turn out; for the injunction being granted without any limitation or restriction whatever, it is an insupportable bar to my calling upon him, the creditor, or his deputies, for any money which is or ought to be in any of their hands belonging to me. Whenever I attempt to be silenced by producing the injunction; and the court, from their eager desire to do extreme justice to one party, have paid too little attention to the interest of the other. Mr. Sheriff is ordered to retain all money which is or shall come into his hands, but is not ordered to pass a receipt for any part of it; and how I am to compel him I have not as yet been able to discover. Of this, however, he avails himself, and by dexterously playing the game in his hands, puts both Mr. Hunter and me at defiance. By not passing receipts to me for the money in his and his deputy's hands, he thinks to avoid my objection for those sums from Mr. Hunter, and the injunction from him from all apprehensions at my suit. This is the game which he has been playing for twelve months past; for I am credibly informed he not only retains a large proportion of the money received upon the sale of my effects, but every shilling due from himself to me, and whatever his deputies have levied by execution at my suit. This conduct requires no comments. The oppression is too glaring to escape the observation of the most judicious. An officer examples upon the laws of his country to come at a debtor's effects. He seizes them, and afterwards disposes of them in a manner not warranted by those laws; and the money, thus raised by the destruction of the debtor, he converts to his own use, instead of remitting to the distressed creditor. I think I may affirm that it was not from a desire of doing speedy justice to Mr. Hunter that he took the management of that affair upon himself, and treated me with such unexampled rigour and injustice. It may not be amiss, before I conclude, to declare what my sentiments and intentions were with respect to the officer who served the fieri facias on my estate. I would not have left him exposed to the smallest inconvenience that could arise from the confidence he placed in me, in leaving my effects in my own hands, without demanding security. I looked upon my effects to be discharged from the fieri facias the hour I executed the replevin, and viewed the proceedings of the county court of Frederick, in quashing that replevin, as an arbitrary exertion of power, which I was determined to contest, and therefore refused to deliver the effects which had been executed when demanded by the officer, who first took them into possession. If the sheriff had committed an error in taking the replevin, it was my intention to stand between him and danger; and for that purpose I passed a bond to him.

JACOB HITE.

VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of that part of Augusta county that lies on the west side of the Laurel Hill at Pittsburg, the 16th day of May, 1775, the following gentlemen were chosen a

committee for the said district, viz. George Coghlan, John Campbell, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, John Cannon, John M'Callough, William Cox, George Valsingham, John O'Brien, Dorley Penicant, Edward Cook, William Crawford, Devereux Smith, John Anderson, David Rodgers, Jacob Vannimire, Henry Knock, James Ennis, George Willson, William Vance, David Shepherd, William Elliot, Richmond Willis, Samuel Sample, John Oremley, Richard M'Maher, John Nevill, and John Sweninger; the foregoing gentlemen met in committee, and resolved that John Campbell, John Oremley, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, Samuel Sample, John Anderson, and Devereux Smith, or any four of them, be a standing committee, and shall have full power to meet at such times as they shall judge necessary, and in case of any emergency, to call the committee of this district together, and shall be vested with the same power and authority as the other standing committees, and committees of correspondence, are in the other counties within this colony.

Resolved unanimously, that the cordial and most grateful thanks of this committee are a tribute due to John Harris, Esquire, our worthy representative in the late colonial convention held at Richmond, for his faithful discharge of that important trust reposed in him, and to John Nevill, Esquire, our other worthy delegate, whom nothing but sickness prevented from representing us in that respectable assembly.

Resolved unanimously, that this committee have the highest sense of the spirited behaviour of their brethren in New England, and do most cordially approve of their opposing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmost extremity, and that each member of this committee, respectively, will animate and encourage their neighbourhood to follow the brave example.

The imminent danger that threatens America in general, from mischievous and parliamentary denunciations of our ruin, and is now carrying into execution by open acts of unprovoked hostilities in our sister colony at Massachusetts, as well as the danger to be apprehended, to this colony in particular, from a domestic enemy, said to be prompting by the wicked minions of power, to execute our laws, added to the menaces of an Indian war, likewise said to be in contemplation, thereby thinking to engage our attention, and divert it from that still more interesting object of liberty and freedom, that deeply, and with so much justice, hath called forth the attention of all America; for the prevention of all, or any of those impending evils, it is resolved, that the recommendation of the Richmond convention, of the 24th of last March, relative to the embodying, arming, and disciplining the militia, be immediately carried into execution, with the greatest diligence in this colony, by the officers appointed for that end; and that the recommendation of the said convention to the several committees of this colony, to collect from their constituents, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, so much money as shall be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gunpowder, and one pound of lead, flint, and cartridge paper, for every tithable person in their county, be likewise carried into execution.

This committee, therefore, out of the deepest sense of the expediency of this measure, most earnestly intreat that every member of this committee do collect, from each tithable person in their several districts, the sum of two shillings and six pence, which we deem no more than sufficient for the above purpose, and give proper receipts to all such as pay the same into their hands, and the sum so collected to be paid into the hands of Mr. John Campbell, who is to give proper security to this committee, or their successors, for the due and faithful application of the money so deposited with him for the above purpose, by or with the advice of this committee, or their successors; and this committee, as your representatives, and who are most ardently labouring for your preservation, call on you our constituents, our friends, brethren, and fellow sufferers, in the name of God, of every thing you hold sacred or valuable, for the sake of your wives, children, and unborn generations, that you will, every one of you, in your several stations, to the utmost of your power, assist in levying such sum, by not only paying yourselves, but by assisting those who are not at present in a condition to do so. We heartily lament the case of all such as have not this small sum at command in this day of necessity; to all such we recommend to tender security to such as providence has enabled to lend them so much, and this committee do pledge their faith and fortunes to you, their constituents, that we shall, without fee or reward, use our best endeavours to procure, with the money so collected, the ammunition our present exigencies have made it so exceedingly necessary.

As this committee has reason to believe there is a quantity of ammunition destined for this place for the purposes of government, and as this country, on the west side of the Laurel Hill, is greatly distressed for the want of ammunition, and deprived of the means of procuring it by reason of its situation, as easy as the lower counties of this colony, they do earnestly request the committees of Frederick, Augusta, and Hampshire, that they will not suffer the ammunition to pass through their counties for the purposes of government, but will secure it for the use of this destitute country, and immediately inform this committee of their having done so.

Resolved, that this committee do approve of the resolution of the committee of the other part of this county, relative to the cultivating a friendship with the Indians, and if any person shall be so degraded as to take the life of any Indian that may come to us in a friendly manner, we will, as one man, use our utmost endeavours to bring such offender to condign punishment.

Ordered, that the standing committee be directed to secure such arms and ammunition as are not employed in actual service, or private property, and that they get the same repaired, and deliver them to such captains of independent companies as may make application for the same, and taking such captain's receipt for the arms so delivered.

Resolved, that the sum of fifteen pounds current money be raised by subscription, and that the same be transmitted to Robert Carter Nicholas Esquire, for the use of the deputies sent from this colony to the general congress, which sum of money was immediately paid by the committee then present.

Mr. John Campbell reported, from the select committee for considering the grievances as instructions to the delegates, which he read in his place, and handed it to the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows.

To JOHN HARRIS, and GEORGE ROOTES, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN,

You being chosen to represent the people on the west side the Laurel Hill in the colonial congress, for the ensuing year, we, the committee for the people aforesaid, desire you will lay the grievances

hereafter mentioned, before the congress, at their first meeting, as we conceive it highly necessary they should be redressed to put us on a footing with the rest of our brethren in the colony.

1st. That many of the inhabitants, in this part of the county, have expended large sums of money, and supplied the soldiers, in the last Indian war, with provisions, and blanket necessities, many of whom have expended all they had; and though, at the same time, we bear a grateful remembrance of the good intentions of the late colonial congress, in feelingly and generously expressing in their resolves, yet the unhappy situation we are reduced to, by the payment of those supplies being delayed, involves this new and flourishing country in extreme poverty.

2d. That the maintaining a garrison at this place, when there is no other method used for supplying them with provisions but by importing from the inhabitants of the country, ought to be considered.

3d. That this country, joining the Indian territory, and the province of Quebec (which by its late change of constitution, is rendered inimical to liberty) lies exposed to the incursions of the French, and the militia of that province. And should the militia, or their emissaries, be able to stir up either of them against the colonies, this country will be in need of support to enable them to provide against, and withstand, any attempt that may be made on their civil or religious liberties.

4th. That for want of freshholders we cannot get legal grand jurors, which are necessary for the well government of the country.

5th. That the unsettled boundary between this colony and the province of Pennsylvania, is the occasion of many disputes.

6th. That the collecting the duty on skins, and furs, for which a commission hath lately been sent up here, will banish the Indian trade from this place and colony.

Which report being agreed to, resolved unanimously, that a fair copy be drawn off and delivered to our delegates, as their instructions.

Ordered, that the foregoing proceedings be certified by the clerk of this committee, and published in the Virginia gazette.

By order of the committee. JAMES BERRICK, clerk.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL. To the INHABITANTS of NEW JERSEY.

FAVOUR AND FELLOW SUBJECTS,

How miserable have we been the victims of passion and non-resistance in those dark times of ignorance and barbarism, when the holy had no more instruction than to repeat the Lord's prayer, nor the clergy any more reading than would save them from hanging, it is, in this latter and enlightened age, so generally exploded, that, save a few Tories, who are pensioned out of their consciences, or a few gowns and cassocks, who are looking for an American mitre, no man is fond of broaching so gross an absurdity. It is certainly the voice of unbiassed, uncorrupted reason, that whatever one man has a right to enjoy, no other man has a right to take from him, and that consequently the first has an undoubted right to repel the invasion of the latter; and what does it matter whether this invasion is made under the character of the king, highway-man, or robber, since it is not from the person of the invader, but from the nature of the invasion itself, that the injury receives its complexion, and on which the right of the resistance is founded? And as this is the undoubted right of all mankind, it is, with respect to Englishmen, reduced to absolute certainty, by a most memorable clause in the great charter, whereby four out of twenty-five barons may shew the king his mis carriage, and on his not amending it, may, with the residue of the twenty-five and commonalty, redress themselves by force. It is true, the Americans have no barons to shew the king his mis carriage; but the barons appointed for that purpose by magna charta being thereto appointed as representatives of the people aggrieved, it is evident, from the nature of our local circumstances, that we must have a right to appoint, in the room of such barons, a representation for the same purpose, and that such representatives must have the same right to lay our grievances before the throne, and the aggrieved, in default of redress by the prince, have a right in the same manner, to redress themselves. In the light of this representation I consider the continental congress being expressly chosen to present our grievances to his majesty, and to supplicate him to remove our complaints. To this purpose they are undoubtedly the barons of North America, on whom the united confederated colonies depend for counsel and protection, agreeable to the security granted to the subject by the 64th section of magna charta above referred to, and which, it being probably in few of your hands, I chuse to give you at large.

THE SECURITY for the RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, and IMMUNITIES of MAGNA CHARTA.

Sec. 64. "And whereas we have granted all these things for God's sake, and for the amendment of our government, and for the better compromising the discord arisen betwixt us and our barons, we willing that the same be firmly held and established forever."

do make and grant our barons the security un derwritten, to wit, that the barons shall chuse five and twenty barons of the realm, whom they list, who shall, to their utmost power, keep and hold, and cause to be kept, the peace and liberties which we have granted and confirmed by this our present charter, inasmuch that it we, or our justice, or our bailiff, or any of our ministers, act contrary to the same, in any thing against any person, or offend against any article of this peace and security, and such our miscarriage be shewn to four barons of the said five and twenty, those four barons shall come to us, or to our justice, if we be out of the realm, and shew us our miscarriage, and require us to amend the same, without delay, and if we do not amend it, or if we be out of the realm, our justice do not amend it within forty days after the same is shewn to us, or to our justice, if we be out of the realm, then the said four barons shall report the same to the residue of the said five and twenty barons, and then those five and twenty barons, with the commonalty of England, may distress us by all the ways they can, to wit, by seizing on our castles, lands, and possessions, and by what other means they can, till it be amended, as they shall judge, saving our own person, the person of our queen, and the persons of our children: And when it is amended they shall be subject to us as before, and whoever of the realm will, may swear that for the performance of these things, he will obey the commands of the said five and twenty barons, and that together with them, he will distress us to his power; and we will give public and free leave to swear, to all that will swear, and will never hinder any one, and for all persons of the realm, that of their own accord will swear to the said five and twenty barons, to distress us, we will issue our presents, commanding them to swear as aforesaid.

This, my countrymen, is the security granted to you and me, and by this are confirmed all the rights and privileges of an English subject, and which the present administration seem determined to destroy. It may indeed be said, that we do not belong to the Massachusetts Bay, and that New Jersey is not attacked. But can you be so supine as to suppose that you will continue to enjoy those inestimable rights of magna charta, when other colonies are bereft of them; and that the Massachusetts is the only colony to be punished? Have not they done more for the parent state than any colony on the continent? Did they not the war before last, with very little assistance, take Cape Breton, the Dunkirk of North America, the giving up of which procured a peace for the mother country? Did they not the last war send seven thousand troops into the field, under the king's general, until the final conquest of Canada? Notwithstanding all this, you see their capital blocked up, their charter mutilated, and an armed force ready to execute the arbitrary measures of the minister, who covers himself under a purchased majority in parliament. Hostilities being actually begun in the Massachusetts, you cannot expect to fare better than your sister colony. Your trade is already restrained, and you are daily to expect open violence, to enforce unconstitutional taxation. Thus we have lived to see our most sacred rights daringly invaded; but we will not live to see them destroyed. The wound by which our liberty falls ought first to reach our hearts; and the rich torrents of our blood be shed as a libation on the pile of expiring freedom.

The power of the people can never be lost or impaired, unless they are wanting to themselves; what they could once do, they can and ought to do now. Let us therefore cordially unite under the continental congress, and look to them as the English formerly did to their barons, and I am confident, in so good a cause, we shall have the protection of Heaven, which is the sincere desire, and prayer of
A JERSEY FARMER.

FROM THE WHISPERER.
TO THE KING.

SIR,
YOU ascended the throne of these realms with advantages which, if properly improved, would have rendered your reign glorious and happy; but O! dreadful to tell, and yet the times demand it, you soon sacrificed your own peace, and the tranquility of the nation, to the ambitious views of your pernicious favourite lord Bute, and the wicked designs of his profligate adherents. The great joy that filled the breast of every Englishman, upon the accession of a native prince, was but of short duration; you was determined they should soon see their error, and the compliments paid to your understanding, the calm hour of reason presently convinced them were ill-founded.

At the commencement of your reign, like all other kings, as well as tyrants, you made the people many and fair promises; you informed your parliament that the suppression of vice and immorality, the encouragement of trade and commerce, and the preservation of peace and harmony amongst your people, should be the rule of your conduct, and your principal study. How far you kept your word let facts speak. You almost immediately drove from your presence and councils, by the advice of your mother and lord Bute, every man of honour and honesty who was valued for his integrity of life, love to his country, and affection for your family. You implicitly followed the advice of your Scotch favourite without one moment's reflection, and in their room you took those only who were the most conspicuous for their vices. L E T S A N D-

VICH SPEAK. These men you still continue to countenance; every scene of iniquity they have been concerned in, and every act of violence and oppression they have committed, has been by you tacitly approved, nay applauded. Adultery, debauchery, and divorces, are now more frequent than in the days of Charles the second. To confirm this truth, let your brother, the sage, the brave, the courageous duke of Cumberland, speak. This great admiral, together with Halifax, Grafton, Sandwich, Bute, and your mother, will remain the strongest proofs of your religious reign, and of your having suppressed vice and immorality.

Let us see how you have encouraged trade and commerce: Was it by the peace which lord Bute and the priests Dowager persuaded you to sign in 1762, when all the noble acquisitions of a long, glorious, and successful war, were sacrificed to your folly, and their treachery? Was it by illegally imposing a stamp duty upon the Americans, and taxing these commodities which we supplied them with from the mother country, which has totally prevented, for more than two years, all kind of traffic between this kingdom and the colonies? Was it by suffering the Portuguese to infringe upon the privileges of the English merchants at Lisbon, by which means they are almost totally ruined?

Let us see how you have preserved peace and harmony among your people: Was it by promoting and providing for all the beggarly relations and dependents of your Scotch favourite, in preference to your loyal English subjects? Was it by ordering your secretary of state, lord Halifax, to issue an illegal warrant for apprehending Mr. Wilkes, with a view of satisfying a pitiful revenge, because he had opposed the destructive measures of your then Scottish administration? Was it by rewarding that delinquent, after he had been found guilty of a breach of the laws of the English nation? Was it by screening your ministers behind the throne, who violated the rights of the freeholders of England? Was it by rejecting the petitions of your injured subjects, and laughing at the remonstrances presented to you from the first city in the world? Was it by not complying with the supplications of your people, and meanly referring those petitions and remonstrances to the consideration of the very men whose conduct they complained of, and who are only the slavish tools of your abandoned ministers? Was it by sending troops to Boston to murder your subjects in America? Was it by the military operations in saint George's Fields in 1768, when the blood of many innocent people was inhumanly spilt by your Scotch soldiers? Was it by the letter of thanks you sent to the commanding officer for that day's carnage? Was it by rewarding the mean profligate, and corrupt, nay the plunderers of their country, with titles and honours? Or do you believe, sir, that the tamely submitting to the insults of our enemies the Spaniards, and meanly sacrificing the honour of the English nation to the advice of your mother and lord Bute, will be a means of preserving peace and harmony among your people? But these are facts; and these are the methods you have taken. I believe they are not much unlike those methods made use of by the most despotic tyrants of the east. If you are determined to pursue the same measures in future, I will take upon me to assure your majesty that you will not find the people quite so peaceable as you might wish, nor so easy to be enslaved as you and your ministers may imagine. You have too long followed the advice, and resigned your intellects into the hands of your good mamma and lord Bute. Consider, sir, how despicable a prince must appear in the eyes of the world, who, instead of governing, suffers himself to be governed; who, instead of being a leader, is led; who, instead of being a king, is only a mere cypher of state, and suffers his ministers and their creatures to wear all the appendages to sovereignty. How can you bear such wretches to prey upon you? How can you suffer them to aggrandize themselves, and creatures, to possess the greatest wealth, and to hold the first offices in the kingdom, and all this by abusing and imposing upon you, by making you break your oath, and violate every promise you made with your people, by hiding from you what you ought to know, and filling your ears with falshities instead of truth? Is it possible you can bear such usage, which no wise man in a private capacity can bear? To be the dupe of the vilest of the creation is so much beneath the dignity of a man who pretends to govern, that it is a prodigy such fiends should prevail as they do; nay they never could, unless you (like them) was inclined to establish an arbitrary system of government, and to set up your own will in opposition to the laws of the land. I am persuaded you fancy you was not made for the people, but the people for you; that you do not govern for them, but for yourself; that the people live only to encrease your glory, or to furnish matter for your pleasure. You never once considered what you might do for them, but often what you might draw from them. By this means you have set up an interest of pleasure and pomp in yourself, repugnant to the public good, for which you was made what you are, A KING. The people, sir, think it to be the greatest of all crimes to convert that power to their hurt which was instituted for their good; and that the injustice is aggravated by p-----y and ingratitude, which comprehend all manner of ill; and you, sir, together with your ministers, are kind enough to give the name of sedition and rebellion to whatever they do for the preservation of themselves and their own rights. But, sir, till such

time as your will is the law of the land, notwithstanding you and your ministers, and your slavish parliament, should be pleased to dignify the just complaint of your people with the epithets *sedition* and *rebellion*, they will not be so on that account, unless you can first destroy the two great pillars of the state, magna charta and the bill of rights; nor will the people be deterred from proceeding in order to obtain a redress of the many and intolerable grievances they labour under, by your frowning on them when they appear before you, nor by your laughing at them when they leave your presence. This conduct, sir, has lessened you greatly in the esteem of your people. You can never imagine, and I should think it impossible for your mother and lord Bute to persuade you that your subjects are under any obligations to you, or that they owe you allegiance any longer than you continue to protect them, and make their good the chief end of your government. Happy had it been for you, and happy for this now divided nation, had you acted in that manner. You cannot be ignorant, sir, that when a prince assumes to himself an extravagant, or an unlawful power, then all respect ceases; and he ceases to be a king. Whilst he protects his people, preserves them in their just rights, and governs them by the laws of the land, all good men will love and esteem him, risk their fortunes and their lives in his service. But when he permits foreign powers to insult and injure his people, when he governs them according to his arbitrary will, with a view of making them slaves, then all virtuous and good men will detest and abhor him, and endeavour to pull him down from a throne he so unworthily fills.

It is not possible for me to tell what you may think of kings; but this I can assure, sir, and upon very good authority, that they are no more than other men, only as they exercise kingly virtues, and as they excel other men in doing good, so far they ought to be honoured and respected more than others. By the same reason that people argue for veneration and regard being paid to wicked kings, they might argue for our adoring and worshipping the Devil, who (if all is true that is said of him) has more power than any earthly monarch, and is possessed of every qualification, except goodness, in a higher degree than the princes of this world. Mr. Puffendorf makes a scruple of opposing and resisting princes because of the miseries and troubles which attend the people in de-throning even the worst of princes. But this is not owing to the act of de-throning itself, but to a want of unanimity among the people. If reason and necessity direct them to de-throne a prince, by the same reason they may learn the necessity of uniting to settle the government. Besides, the observation is not universally true: Many have been de-throned without the state's suffering any shock. On the contrary, many benefits and blessings have occurred to the society thereby, as also to posterity. In those revolutions of states, the acting powers are to have a regard to the future, as well as the present time. To say that some people should passively suffer, left by resisting they should cause the ruin of many, is not a just reason; because, in all probability, they will be the cause that millions yet unborn shall live happy and free, and what can be a more noble, glorious, and pious motive for suffering, than to transmit liberty to posterity. For this our forefathers bravely fought, and many of them gloriously fell, to preserve themselves and their descendants free, and to destroy the tyranny and despotism of the house of Stuart; and, sir, let me beg you will with gratitude remember to place your family upon the throne of the British empire, which your predecessors worthily filled. To return: I am far from advising violent measures upon every error or misconduct of a prince; but resistance becomes a duty when they attempt the ruin of the state, the subversion of liberty, or overturning the constitution of the kingdom. It is notorious to the world that your ministers, sir, are guilty of all these black and deadly crimes; crimes of the deepest dye, no less than the ruin of this country, and the destruction of millions, and yet you foreen and protect them. The conclusion to be drawn from hence is, that you, sir, are equally guilty of every crime they commit, and of every measure they pursue. This, sir, is the genuine sense of by much the greatest part of your subjects, and without some alteration in your conduct, as well as in the present mode of government, they may soon return our kindnesses in your own way, and treat you with as little respect as you have done them.

CHARLESTOWN (South Carolina) June 20.
ON Saturday evening last, his excellency the right honourable lord William Campbell, governor in chief, &c. of this province, with his lady and family, arrived here in the Scorpion man of war from England: His lordship was saluted on his arrival by the Tamar man of war, by Fort Johnson, and the several al forts in town; and about one o'clock the next day, his lordship landed at Champneys's wharf, where he was received by several gentlemen, as also by the grenadier company under arms; the regiment of militia were likewise under arms. From the wharf his lordship walked in procession, preceded by the grenadier company, to the state-house, where his commission was read and published in the council-chamber, in the presence of some of the members of his majesty's council, &c. from whence he returned in the same order to the exchange, where it was again read; after which his lordship and the whole company repaired to the state-house, where a genteel entertainment was provided on the occasion.

The general assembly of this province, which was convened here yesterday, agreeable to the last adjournment, is prorogued by his excellency the governor to Monday the tenth of July next, as per proclamation.

The affluence signed by the provincial congress, and recommended by them as a proper instrument to be subscribed to, at this juncture, by persons of all persuasions, was, in a few days, with the greatest avidity and cheerfulness, signed also by almost every man in this town; in short, such is here the spirit for liberty and freedom, that of the very few who objected there were only two who were hardy enough to ridicule or treat it with contempt, viz. Laughlin Martin, and John Dealy, on which account they drew on themselves the resentment of the populous, who, on Thursday last, furnished each of them with a suit of cloathing, of the true American manufacture, made of what Mr. Foote humourously calls a *skifflet*, composed of tar and feathers. Thus garbed, they were carted through the principal streets, after which, as rebels to the state to which they belong, they were conveyed, without any other injury to their persons, on board a ship bound to Bristol; but Martin's recantation, written and subscribed with his own hand, together with the intercession of his friends, we hear, has revoked the latter part of his sentence, and that he will be permitted to pursue his business as usual. Dealy was not even suffered to come on shore, but actually sailed this morning, in the ship *LIBERTY*, captain Lacey, bound for the above mentioned port.

One regiment of horse and two of foot are immediately to be raised by order of the provincial congress. The militia will very shortly be on a most respectable footing; and such is the ardour for perfection in martial discipline, that many gentlemen of the first consequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening. Even the boys form themselves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

The militia companies continue to patrol the town and neighbourhood every night, the salutary consequences of which are every day more apparent. The nightly meetings and riots of the negroes are entirely suppressed, and those depredations and robberies with which we had used to be so frequently alarmed, are now no more.

The provincial congress have prohibited the exportation of corn and rice for three months; they have also resolved to establish public granaries, in different parts of the province, in order to lay up a proper quantity of rice and flour for public use, and have appointed commissioners to carry that business into execution.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.

SUNDAY last the schooner *Pelican*, captain Tucker, arrived at Marblehead from London, in ballast, and brought dispatches for general Gage, and admiral Graves, which were immediately secured by the committee of that place, and sent to the provincial congress at Watertown. The contents of them have not yet transpired.

NEW PORT, June 12.

LAST Tuesday a schooner from Philadelphia, loaded with provisions, bound to Nantucket, was brought in here by one of the men of war's tenders. We hear the provisions, in this vessel, belong to near 70 poor men at Nantucket, and the chief of their families had to depend on for a considerable time to come.

Last Saturday captain Cahoon, of this place, arrived here from Virginia, in a sloop loaded with Indian corn, &c. the vessel and cargo were taken into custody by the men of war in this harbour.

The above vessels, it is supposed, will be sent to Bolton.

NEW YORK, June 19.

WE hear that on Monday last the Connecticut forces, in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, were reviewed by general Wooster; they are an exceeding fine body of men, and performed their exercises and evolutions with spirit and exactness, much to the satisfaction of their officers, a great number of gentlemen and ladies, and a prodigious concourse of the inhabitants from that province, as well as from New York.

Last Wednesday afternoon one Angus M'Donald, who it is said has been privately instilling men for some time past, to serve under general Gage, against their country, was taken into custody by a party of colonel Lother's company of grenadiers, and conducted before the provincial congress, then sitting, where he was examined, returned into custody in the evening, and immediately sent off to general Wooster's camp at Greenwich, in Connecticut. He was escorted by most of our independent companies as far as King's Bridge. We hear some important discoveries were made.

Friday last the *Mercury* frigate, captain M'Carthy, arrived at Sandy Hook, in 14 days from Boston. He was dispatched from thence by general Gage, to order whatever troops might arrive here from England or Ireland, for Boston; and last Wednesday he luckily fell in with a transport from Cork with part of the 44th regiment bound into this place; but the soon stood to the eastward, and captain M'Carthy now waits at the Hook to give the like orders to the rest of the fleet that may arrive there.

Saturday last an express from Watertown passed through this city, in his way to the continental congress. He left the camp last Monday, and said some of the transports were arrived at Boston from Cork, and that the grenadiers and light infantry of general Gage's army appeared to be in motion.

Governor Tryon, in the ship *Juhana*, was at Deal the 2d of May, and two ships for Philadelphia, and it was supposed they would sail about the 6th of the same month.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

LATELY died in London Mr. William Neat, an eminent American merchant.

Extract of a letter from East Greenwich, June 15.

"The recruits from Ireland are some of them arrived in Boston, and others daily arriving, so that it is apprehended they will all get into Boston in a few days; some of the horses are landed. General Gage is building a number of large flat bottom boats. It is supposed that his troops are to be transported in them, either to Cambridge, or to Dorchester Neck, and that there soon will be warm work; and how the affair will terminate God only knows. The American army consists of about 16 or 17000 men, posted partly at Cambridge, and partly at Roxbury. It is said they are in high spirits, and want to be in action. A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received at New York, and forwarded from thence by yesterday's post.

"NORWICH, June 19, 1775.

"Dear sir,

"I understand by Mr. David Trumbell, that by an express from Cambridge, his honour our governor has advice, that on our people attempting to take possession of Bunker's Hill, and Dorchester Point, they were attacked by the regulars, shipping &c. Five men of war hauled up at Charlestown, covered the landing of a body of men, who drove our people from Bunker's Hill; that three colonels in our service are wounded, colonel Gardiner mortally. How many are slain on either side is uncertain. This happened on Saturday about noon. At Charlestown, when the post came away, our people kept their ground, and had made a stand. How they have fared at Dorchester, I do not hear. General Putnam was safe when the express came off. Preparations were making for a general attack.

"Colonel Tyler must be on the march as soon as possible. Without confusion I shall procure teams as fast as I can, and have them ready to take in his baggage. Colonel Jabez Huntington desires I would dispatch an express immediately to have the troops forwarded. He sent orders in writing yesterday."

The honourable congress have appointed GEORGE WASHINGTON, esquire, of Virginia, generalissimo of the American forces.

On Tuesday last the three battalions of this city and liberties, together with the artillery company, a troop of light horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers and riflemen, in the whole about 2000, marched out to the commons, and, having joined in brigade, were reviewed by general WASHINGTON, who is appointed commander in chief of all the North American forces by the honourable continental Congress, when they went through the manual exercise, fringes, and manœuvres, with great dexterity and exactness.

This morning at seven o'clock, it is said, general Washington will set out for Massachusetts Bay, in order to take the command of the American army, attended by Major Mifflin, one of his aid de camps, and general Lee, who is appointed third in command.

Last Tuesday evening Thomas Jefferson, esquire, arrived here from Virginia, to attend the congress, agreeable to his election, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, esquire. He was attended by Dr. M'Clurg.

An exchange of prisoners having been agreed upon between the American army and the king's troops, colonel Putnam and major Moncrief met at Charlestown on Tuesday the 6th instant, when seven of our people were delivered up (being all that were prisoners) and two officers of the regulars, with six privates, most of the latter wounded.

By a letter from a gentleman of character in Connecticut we learn that the 6000 men voted by that government were raised in ten days.

We are requested to publish the following letter, addressed to lord North:

MY lord, I beg the favour of your lordship to lay before his majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation.

Your lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American colonies.

The king is too just and too generous not to believe that the votes I have given in parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I have erred or not the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of such duplicity as to be any way concerned in enforcing those measures, of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favourable opinion of my sovereign.

My request therefore to your lordship is this, that after having laid these circumstances before the king, you will assure his majesty, that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am, with the utmost cheerfulness, to sacrifice his life and fortune, in support of the safety, honour, and dignity of his majesty's

crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable sentiments of duty and affection to his majesty, will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties, which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow subjects in America, in what to my weak discernment is not a clear cause; and as it seems now to be finally resolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American service, I desire your lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his majesty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of selling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his majesty and my country in that way; in which alone, I can expect to serve them with any degree of effect.

Your lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancestors for many generations, to which I have been bred almost from my infancy, to which I have devoted the study of my life, and to perfect myself in which, I have sought instruction and service in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the last moment, lest any wrong construction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives: I complain of nothing, I love my profession, and should think it highly blameable to quit any course of life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my constitutional principles, and my notions of honour, permitted me to continue in it. I have the honour to be with great respect, your lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

EFFINGHAM.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 7.

THIS morning arrived here, about 11 o'clock, the *CAROLINA* *TRADER* of *NEWBERRY*; they made a very fine appearance. There are now no less than seven companies, from different parts of the colony, in this city; all of which are well equipped, and go through their manœuvres beyond expectation.

Some time this afternoon two men belonging to the *Fowey* man of war were discovered in the woods, not far distant from the city, by a few of our guard. The poor fellows almost immediately implied that they would willingly come over to our side; upon which the guard took them under their protection, and treated them with the greatest tenderness and hospitality.

Private letters from some very respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia, besides printed hand-bills, confirm the account that, in a very late engagement between the regulars and provincials near Boston, the former lost the immense number of ONE THOUSAND MEN, and SIXTY OFFICERS; how many are wounded is not yet known. The loss of the provincials is only one hundred and fifty two privates, except the brave colonel GARDINER, who, it is feared, is mortally wounded. PUTNAM, that gallant and experienced officer, has escaped the fury of this battle, notwithstanding he rushed into the very mouth of danger, encouraging and animating his soldiers with all that spirit and intrepidity peculiar to a good, wife, and able commander. Our readers may expect a full and perfect detail of this engagement next week. We are confidently informed that Charlestown, in Massachusetts government, is burnt by the regulars.

AT a meeting of the Williamsburg volunteer company on the first of July, 1775. Present a majority of the company. The following letters to this company, from the independents and committee for the county of Albemarle, were read and ordered to be recorded.

"GENTLEMEN,

THE first company of independents for the county of Albemarle are highly pleased with the resolves of the gentlemen volunteers in Williamsburg, and have been truly alarmed at the late arbitrary proceedings carried on in that city. We think that every apostate to the American cause should be properly stigmatized. We coincide with you in opinion, that the landing any armed force in this colony, will not only be a dangerous attack, but a sufficient cause to justify us, with our countrymen, in any opposition; and we are determined, at all events, to act on that occasion as men of spirit ought to do, in defence of their natural rights and country's cause. With great respect we remain, gentlemen, your humble servants,

CHARLOTTESVILLE,
June 1, 1775.

CHARLES LEWIS, captain.
GEORGE GILMER, lieutenant.
JOHN MARKS,

"GENTLEMEN,

THE committee, for the county of Albemarle, rejoice at the spirit shown by the independent company of Williamsburg, and they are determined, with them, to look on the landing of armed force, in this colony, not only as a dangerous attack, but as an open declaration of war, and will, with all their might, at all events, endeavour to oppose it, and every arbitrary proceeding; and we think it would be proper to fix on some general, and certain method, of communicating an alarm.

We hope that all apostates to the American cause will be properly stigmatized by the assembly. With great respect, we remain, gentlemen, your very humble servants, Isaac Davis, Charles Lewis, John Cole, William Sims, Nicholas Lewis, David Rodas, James Quales, George Gilmer, John Henderson, junior.

At a committee, held the 31st of May, 1775, at Charlottesville, for the county of Albemarle, the above letter was directed to be transmitted to the independent company of Williamsburg.

TUCKER WOODSON. c. c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A VESSEL capable of carrying 1500 barrels to Britain. Whoever can furnish such a one will please to signify the same to Mr. Alexander Purdie, at his printing office.

RUN away last Saturday night a servant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 29 years of age, has sandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outside jacket, scarlet waistcoat, and crimson breeches. Whoever brings him to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in Goschland, 14 hogs: Two of them are old sows which are spotted black and white, the one marked with a crop in the right ear, and the other sow, as well as twelve shoats, are out marked. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 6s. 6d.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD.

POETS CORNER.

LIBERTY.
From EDGEMOOR, in the town of HEATON, OAK.
 COME then up, my lady, to our country be firm;
 As king of the ocean, we'll weather each storm;
 Integrity calls out, fair LIBERTY, let
 Waves her flag o'er our heads, and her words be FREE.
 Hearts of Oak are the still, for we're fast of these men
 Who always were ready,
 Steady, days, steady.
 To fight for our FREEDOM again and again.
 To King GEORGE, as true subjects, we loyal bow down,
 And hope we may call MAGNA CHARTA our own;
 Let the rest of the world flourish in peace,
 Whom the gods have ordered her foes should be free.
Hearts of Oak, &c.
 Poor ELEANOR his bright eye gave up for a bribe,
 But AMERICA! soon the foul-selling tribe;
 Beyond life our MIGHTYRIGHT OF FREEDOM we prize,
 Which in death we'll defend, and shun an exile.
Hearts of Oak, &c.
 On our bows, while we laurel-crown'd LIBERTY wear,
 All that AMERICA ought, we, as AMERICA dare;
 Though tempests and terrors around us we see,
 Brides our fears can prevail o'er the heart that is free.
Hearts of Oak, &c.
 With loyalty LIBERTY let us entwine,
 Our blood shall for both flow as free as our wine;
 Let us set an example what all men should be,
 And a toast give the world, here's to these dare DEEDS.
Hearts of Oak, &c.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday morning, an indentured servant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made above the arms and body, and was born in Dublin; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and striped waistcoat, with short dark hair. He came in by the name of John O'Brien, but his right name is James Brown. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a pass, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, we reward him, for I get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward.
WILLIAM DAVIS.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Pittsylvania, a large bay horse, about 5 feet high, branded on the left shoulder T.B. in a place, about 3 or 4 years old, is a natural pacer, but goes down, the under part of his mane has been lately cut, and he carries his tail remarkably high when rode, and rather over his right hip. Any person that will bring the said horse to me, in Pittsylvania, on the river, near the mouth of Saw creek, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.
GEORGE BELL.

TAKEN up, in Spotsylvania, a small black cow, with some white under her belly, about 5 years old, marked with a crop, slit, and underbelly, in the left ear, and a slit in the right. Posted, and appraised to 11. 10.
WILLIAM SMITH.

TAKEN up, in Augusta, near Rabbit Gap, a small bay mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the off shoulder I.D., with a black mane and switch tail, about 12 years old, and paces. Posted, and appraised to 41.
SAMUEL STEEL.

TAKEN up, in Dinwiddie, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock and shoulder D, has but one eye, and has some white hairs in his forehead.
JOHN HARPER.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, the 20th of April last, a dark bay horse, about 15 hands 5 inches high, has glass eyes, a little more than the other, a short sprig tail, a large star and slip (or rather blaze) in his face, his off hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder A, and on the near buttock S, and was bred about 10 miles from Augusta courthouse. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him to me, in Dinwiddie, Prince William county, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.
WILLIAM BRENT.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell THE PLACANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF **HUNTINGTON**, near Appomattox river, in the lower end of Buckingham, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A large and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds; many of which were brought by water, to Richmond town, above Scotland. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouse, filled with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent timber; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at Huntington. I have travelled through the most parts of Virginia, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as Colonel Balfour's mill, by Petersburg, for 4d. or 5d. per bushel. At this place I made 200 gallons of wine in 1773, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. Huntington would be a pleasant and fine place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.
 "What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
 "All fleeting; nothing's without health."
 Those any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also sell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value.
ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Pittsylvania, the 10th of April last, two convict servant men: **WILLIAM WILMORE** is an Englishman, a weaver by trade, a stout, well made man, of a fresh complexion, has short black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has lost one thumb. He had on a reddish turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an Irishman, with black hair and large black beard, is a short fellow, remarkably thick in his shape, and is a sailor. He had on a white plain jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever shall take up the said servants, and contrive so that the owner may get them again, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward.
JOHN MARR.

RUN away from Abbeys, in North Carolina, on the 27th of April last, a negro wench, named **R.O.A.D.**, about 28 years of age. She was born in New England, and speaks in that dialect, has remarkable thick lips, wears her hair combed over a large roll, and affects gaudy in dress. She had on, and took with her, a homespun striped jacket, a red quilted petticoat, a black silk hat, a pair of leather shoes, with wooden heels, a chintz gown, and a black cloak. She is supposed to have a forged pass, and may endeavour to pass as a free woman, and change her clothes and name. Whoever will take up the said wench, and return her to the subscriber, or to John Allen, squires, of Edenton, or to Kuler Merchant, squires, of Cornwall, or secure her in any of his majesty's gaols, and notify the owner, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable mileage, by
JOSIAH HALL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about six days before Christmas, a negro man, named **EMMANUEL**, formerly the property of Colonel Philip Rorer, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, with a scar on his left hand, where the thumb joint, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board some vessel. Any person who will take up the said fellow, and deliver him to me, at Charlottesville town, in Albemarle, or to Mr. Peter Clarke, at Carr's Landing, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.
THOMAS CARR.

AMAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in a gentleman's service, either in Virginia or Carolina, as a head cook or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable John Taylor, squires, in Richmond. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

STRAYED from my plantation, near Dumfries, on Friday the 15th of May last, a bright bay mare, near 14 hands high, with a long bob tail, and very thick mane, is a natural pacer, and gallops very awkwardly. She is marked, if I remember right, with a W on the left shoulder, had a yoke on, and was seen about ten days ago near Bull Run church, in Fauquier county. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, in Dumfries, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward.
GEORGE GRAHAM.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a bay mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near shoulder I.K., has a bell on, which is marked . . . and hobbled with a large buckle; she has some white hairs in her forehead and on her shoulder, occasioned by a collar, and a sprig tail and hanging mane. Posted, and appraised, with the bell, to 101.
JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a pied steer, marked with a swallow fork in the left, and a crop in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 21.
ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a bay horse, about 10 years old, has a sprig tail and hanging mane, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock D, and on the top of his head there is a scar, which appears as if he had had the pole evil. Posted, and appraised to 71.
JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, on Hardware river, an iron gray horse, with some saddle spots, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, branded on the off buttock with W.A.R. in a piece, and is shod before. Posted, and appraised to 151.
CHARLES HUDSON.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with some saddle spots, and about 11 years old, has on a small bell, and branded on the near buttock H.B. Posted, and appraised to 61.
AQUILLA GILBERT.

TAKEN up, in Goodland, a white pied steer, his face almost white, the ends of his horns sawed off, and is marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a slit in the left, and appears to be about 5 years old. Posted, and appraised to 21. 51.
JOHN WOODWARD.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a fleabitten gray horse, about 9 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, in tolerable good order, and branded on the near buttock G, as near as I can make it out. He paces a running gait, and trots. Posted, and appraised to 181.
CHARLES MAXEY.

TAKEN up, in Goodland, a bright bay horse, about 10 or 12 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the shoulder A.I.N., and on the buttock I, with a small star in his forehead, one of his feet white to the footlock, and paces a slow gait. Posted, and appraised to 71.
JOHN HOPKINS.

TAKEN up, in Orange, a brindle cow, marked with a crop in each ear, and an underbelly in the left. Posted, and appraised to 31.
ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a fore back, and several saddle spots, but no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 61. 101.
THOMAS CARR.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Frederickburg, the 13th of January last, a sorrel horse, about 13 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a hanging mane, and a switch tail, which is very thick, and lays on both sides the neck, a blaze on his forehead, with whitish hind feet, and branded on the near shoulder X. Whoever brings me the said horse shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.
ROBERT SCOT.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about two months ago, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, with a roached mane and bob tail, has a star in his forehead, and about fourteen hands high, his brand, if any, unknown. The other is a bright bay, with a bushy mane and broom tail. Whoever takes up the said horses and gives notice so that they may be had shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or fifty shillings for either.
THOMAS MOORE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Spotsylvania, the 20th of May, a convict servant man, named **GEORGE NEWTON**, a farmer, born in Yorkshire, and imported in the *Justitia* this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the customhouse in London. He took with him two osenabrig shirts, almost new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of osenabrig trousers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a Dutch blanket, a white linen shirt, a flock, and brass flock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named **GEORGE**, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some osenabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, besides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near Frederickburg, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any goal, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.
JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable John Taylor, is gone off with them.

THE PLANTATION of the late Michael Reagan, in Fairfax county, containing about 700 acres, lying on Hunting Creek Run, within 5 miles of Alexandria. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may easily be made, having the advantage of a stream running through it, and a good mill seat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchase money to be paid on the sale, the remainder in twelve months, giving security.
NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY, ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being a part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable CRIST MILL, upon Buffalo river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. Gabriel Penn, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.
CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Loudoun, on the 12th of May, two Irish convict servants, viz. **FRANCIS IRWIN**, a stout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a sandy complexion, short curled hair, thin visage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarse voice, and is by trade a blacksmith. **MICHAEL LANE**, lately from Ireland, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, short dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two unsabrig, and some white shirts, two pair of osenabrig trousers, one black and one red and white silk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the same, a coarse ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and some worsted stockings, a pair of fitted pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old shoes, a sailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray furout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a smooth bored gun. They also took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is most accustomed to trotting, has two remarkable fives, one on each side of her back, near the hind part of the saddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, shod before, and her mane hangs to the left side. Whoever secures them in any goal, so that I may get them again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, besides reasonable charges, if brought home.
 * * * All owners of ferries are requested to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards New Town or Biffon.
SAMUEL CANBY.

THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are but insignificant; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to Daniel Delany, junior, esquire, attorney at law in Annapolis, or to John Addison, esquire; and the reverend Jonathanoucher, near the premises.

FOR SALE, IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, TRACT OF LAND, lying on Appomattox river, about 3 miles below Petersburg, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of Amelia county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond. **ROBERT KENNON.**

FOR SALE, NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 31 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Linn, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.
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FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP, A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expense of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winifred. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.
ANTHONY WINSTON.

